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President Kim Il Sung received on April 18 the delegation of "Scinteia," organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Romania Party Organ "Scinteia" Del. & Belgian Guests

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 18 received the delegation of "Scinteia," organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Alexandru Ionescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Editor-in-Chief of "Scinteia," organ of the Central Committee of the Party, and members of the delegation including Florea Ceausescu, economic commentator of "Scinteia."

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Kim Gi Nam, Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun, were present there.

Also on hand was Victor Nanu, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the guests, warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the head of the delegation said that they deemed it a great honour to have the audience of the great leader and courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, wishing the great leader good health and a long life.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly greetings to respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The delegation courteously presented to the respected and beloved leader an article representing unbounded reverence and respect for the great leader on his 64th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 16 the Belgian delegation for solidarity with the Korean people.

Present on the occasion were Remy Gillis, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium and Secretary General of the Belgium-Korea Friendship Association, and Paulette Pierson, lecturer of Brussels University.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim Gwan Sop were also present.

On the occasion the great leader warmly welcomed the visit of the Belgian guests to our country and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests courteously extended warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the 64th birthday of the great leader and wished in humble reverence good health and a long life to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the guests to convey upon their return home the warm greetings of our Party and people and himself to the leading cadres of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Belgium and the Belgian people actively supporting our people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In Response to DPRK SPA Letter

World's Lawmakers Flay US War Plots

The letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created of late in the Korean Peninsula has continuously evoked widespread repercussions upon the world public *(See page 1, The People's Korea March 17).*

☆ ☆

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a reply letter from **Nicolae Josan, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic.**

The reply said:

In the United Nations and other international organizations and on various occasions, the Romanian Socialist Republic strongly denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul authorities and supported the right of the Korean people to decide their destiny in accordance with their desire.

From such principle the Romanian Socialist Republic became a sponsor of the resolution on "creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea", which envisaged the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea, withdrawal of all foreign troops illegally occupying this area of the country and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Appreciating the adoption of this document at the UN General Assembly as a success of the friendly Korean people, a great success of the policy and proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a success of all the peace-loving forces, the Romanian people demand the correct implementation of the resolution for contributing to the solution of the Korean question and the realization of a durable peace in the Far East and the whole world.

In this spirit the Grand National Assembly supported the just proposals of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Inter-Parliamentary Union and in the relations with other parliaments and is resolved to act in support of the lawful demands of the friendly Korean people in the future, too.

The Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic considers that the United States' introduction of new armed forces and weapons into south Korea and organization of military exercises and military demonstrations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea render the situation tense and strongly demands that the foreign troops of aggression withdraw from south Korea to let the Korean people solve peacefully and independently the question of their country's reunification.

I reaffirm that the Grand National Assembly and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the entire Romanian people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country and will always support the just cause of the Korean nation and their efforts for preserving and consolidating a durable peace in Korea and the world.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply from **Alois Jindra, Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.**

The reply letter reads:

Availing itself of this opportunity, the Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly of the CSR sharply denounces all the acts obstructive to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The CSR, jointly with other countries of the socialist community and other progressive forces the world over, will bend strong efforts in the future to make all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and create favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of your country.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter from **Agro Antal, President of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.**

The reply letter said:

I inform you of the full agreement of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic to the just demands and views contained in your appeal.

I assure you, Comrade Chairman, that we will in the future, too, actively support the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country by peaceful means and on a democratic basis, through the external activities of our National Assembly and the daily work of the deputies to our National Assembly among the electors.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received from **Sayed Marei, President of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt a reply letter of its Foreign Relations Committee.**

The reply letter said:

The Foreign Relations Committee declares that the People's Assembly of Egypt is standing firm on the side of the Korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification and the independence of the country.

The Foreign Relations Committee also supports the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of all the U.S. troops present in south Korea and the conclusion of a peace agreement reflecting the friendly Korean people's desire for reunification, independence and peace.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, sent a reply to the letter of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK.

The letter said:

The wholesale shipment of military equipment of various types into south Korea by a power, the threatening military exercises staged by it and the puppet regime encouraged by it and numerous cases of violation of the armistice agreement committed on the Military Demarcation Line in such a short period afford patent proof of the open scheme of this power in desperately and incessantly seeking its imperialist aim in Korea, challenging world opinion.

The Togolese people themselves, who are unfortunately split by brutal colonialists, are waging a decisive struggle by all means at their disposal to defeat international imperialism, united in the Togolese People's Rally, their national union, for their complete independence.

Your struggle is ours and, at the same time, is a struggle of all the peoples who have fallen victims to foreign interference.

Hence our unconditional support and encouragement to the heroic struggle waged by the valorous and mighty fraternal Korean people for independence and peace and the reunion of the Korean nation against the imperialists, the separatists.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop received a reply letter from **Kabiru Mbioje, Acting Chairman of the National Assembly of Senegal.**

The letter said:

The situation created in Korea poses a menace to the world peace. You may rest assured that we are following with heightened vigilance all the goings-on in that part of the world and expressing our solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle for the reunification of their country.

The Pakistan paper "Hilali Pakistan" of March 30 carried an article supporting the letter.

The paper stressed:

The continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and their arming with up-to-date weapons show that the United States is more zealously clinging to the adventurous new war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is a publicly recognized fact that for Korea's peace and independent reunification the U.S. troops occupying south Korea must withdraw, taking along all their weapons of aggression.

The United States must immediately discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and promptly withdraw all its armed forces of aggression so that the Korean people may achieve the country's reunification by themselves.

The Pakistan weekly paper "Spark" March 28 carried the full text of the letter under the title "The U.S. Troops' Withdrawal Is an Indispensable Demand for Korea's Peace and Reunification."

The Zairian paper "Elima" on April 4 carried the full text of the letter.

In its introduction the paper said:

The United States sustained a defeat in Indochina, but it refuses to draw a historic lesson from it.

It is aggravating tension in Korea going against the world-wide trend calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is stepping up arms reinforcement in south Korea and reckless provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper noted that the peace-loving peoples the world over were denouncing the new war machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

The March 28 issue of **the Kuwaiti paper "Al Watan"** carried the letter under the heading "The United States Is Inciting War in Korea."

(KCNA)

Presidential Envoys Visit Countries

Syria

Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, on visit to the Syrian Arab Republic as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a call on Hafez Al Assad, President of Syria, on April 3.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Syrian President.

Extending thanks to President Kim Il Sung, his close friend, for his precious words, the President said that he was happy over the dispatch of the special envoy.

Then the Syrian President said: "I'm still proud of the happiness and joy in those days when I visited Korea and met with Comrade President Kim Il Sung, my close friend, and the Korean people." He added: "The achievements made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung are something encouraging and great for the world people."

He expressed firm support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Ending the talk, he asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to his close friend Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Malagasy

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Malagasy as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung called on Didier Ratsiraka, President of Malagasy, on April 5.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Malagasy President.

Saying that the dispatch of a special envoy personally by the great leader was an expression of trust in the Malagasy President and people, the President asked the special envoy to convey without fail his warmest greetings to President Kim Il Sung and his best wishes for the good health and long life of the great leader.

"I express deep thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung for his excellent and inspiring personal letter," said the Malagasy President.

Referring to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, the Malagasy President said:

I and the Malagasy Government firmly believe that Korea will certainly be reunified before long as the policy of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is just.

There will be no change in our stand supporting the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. I assure you that we will support the cause of the Korean people for reunification more powerfully than in the past.

Ghana

Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, on a visit to the Republic of Ghana as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung called on I.K. Acheampong, Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, on April 8.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed a verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to Chairman Acheampong.

Chairman Acheampong noted that he was happy to receive the cordial verbal message of the great leader. He said: "Please convey my warm greetings to the leader of your country."

Zambia

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, on a visit to the Republic of Zambia as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung paid on April 12 a call on Kenneth David Kaunda, President of Zambia.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed the verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Kenneth David Kaunda. The Zambian President expressed deep thanks to the great leader's personal dispatch of the special envoy and for his fine verbal message and asked the special envoy to convey his most cordial greetings to the great leader.

The Zambian President said:

The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung is my brother and comrade-in-arms. We boundlessly respect Comrade Kim Il Sung. We fully support the ideas, lines and policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The stand of the Zambian Government supporting the policy of the country's independent and peaceful reunification put forward by respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung will remain unchanged.

Our Government strongly opposes the stationing of the foreign troops in south Korea and their violation of national sovereignty. (KCNA)

DPRK-Angola Ties Set Up

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola was issued in Luanda, the capital of Angola, on April 13, according to a report from Luanda.

The joint communique says:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have agreed to open diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the two countries on November 16, 1975 with an aim to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, respect to each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed by Li In Gyu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of the Congo, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

As a result, the number of the countries which established diplomatic ties with the DPRK amounts to 91.

Seoul Told to Be Sincere to Dialogue

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The spokesman of our side to the North-South Co-Ordination Commission made public a statement on April 18 in connection with the fact that recently the south Korean side in wanton violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement brought forward the problem of "exchanging exhibitions of old works of art" in an attempt to attain a foul political aim.

The statement said:

We state as follows in connection with the fact that lately the Seoul side to the North-South Co-Ordination Commission, violating the July 4 north-south joint statement agreed upon between the two sides, is more unscrupulously using the dialogue between the north and the south in pursuance of its foul political aim:

As is known, the important matter put before the North-South Co-Ordination Commission today is that the south Korean side must correct its basic stand and attitude toward the dialogue and honestly approach it to resume the deadlocked meeting of the vice-chairmen at an early date and normalize the work of the co-ordination commission.

But the south Korean side, while deliberately turning its face away from this fundamental problem of principle, brought forward the absurd problem of having negotiations about "exchanging exhibitions of old works of art" in its recent telephone notice to our side, thus creating a new obstacle to the dialogue.

As to such problems as "exchanging exhibitions of old works of art," our side has long maintained the stand of conducting such interchange and collaboration on an extensive scale and there is no change even now in this stand of ours.

It is only too clear that after all, such problems will be solved as a matter of course when the work of the co-ordination commission progresses smoothly on the basis of the July 4 north-south joint statement and many-sided collaboration and interchange are materialized between the north and the south.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean side which had lent a deaf ear to our just demand for realising many-sided collaboration and interchange, has now suddenly made a right-about-face in an awkward manner as if it would do something. This is a maladroit farce and ridiculous propaganda trick to shirk its responsibility for the rupture of the dialogue and escape from the ever more serious isolation within and without by pretending to approach the dialogue with honesty.

We consider that such act of the south Korean side is a mockery of our people and world public who are watching the dialogue between the north and the south, desirous of an early realisation of the country's reunification and one more breach of faith to the other side of the dialogue.

If the south Korean side is truly interested in the dialogue and reunification, it must not resort to deceptive propaganda and drama which can fool no one but correct its basic stance leading the dialogue between the north and the south to a rupture and trampling under foot the July 4 north-south joint statement.

In order to deliver the north-south dialogue from the present crisis and normalize it, we have already raised a principled demand that the south Korean authorities correct their stance toward the talks—they put an end to the "anti-communist" policy against us, discontinue the fascist repression of the south Korean people, renounce the war policy pursued under the slogan of "threat of southward invasion," withdraw the "two Koreas" plot, abide by the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement and so on.

But, up to this day the south Korean authorities have neither lent an ear to this just demand of ours nor shown an affirmative attitude to it. On the contrary, they are further stepping up the criminal "anti-communist" fascist policy and war policy and leading the north-south relations to the worst state.

Under such condition it is self-evident that unless the south Korean authorities correct their basic stance toward the dialogue, the success of the dialogue between the north and the south cannot be expected, still less the satisfactory solution of any problem, big or small, arising between the north and the south.

The dialogue between the north and the south must on all accounts be a dialogue for unity and collaboration, not for confrontation and competition, on the basis of the north-south joint statement in which the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—are laid down: it must be a dialogue for the reunification of the country, not for the split of the nation.

The fundamental problem arising at present to advance the north-south dialogue and improve the north-south relations is for the south Korean side to accept our just demand that it correct stance toward the talks.

This is a problem of principle showing its basic stand whether truly wants the dialogue or not.

The south Korean side must not cling to the trick to hamper the advance of the dialogue any longer but accept our just demand without delay and show an affirmative attitude toward it.

We clearly declare hereby that if the south Korean side continues in the future, too, to turn a deaf ear to our repeated demand, violate the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement and persist in acts creating a difficulty to the dialogue between the north and the south, it will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Firm Solidarity with Korean People

11th World Youth Festival

The representatives of the Union of Communist Youth of Spain, the Young Communist League of Canada, the Young Communist League of Britain, the Young Communist League of Norway, the Argentine Radical Youth, the Young Communist League of Puerto Rico, the Independent Student Federation of Puerto Rico and the Mexican People's Socialist Youth attending the Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students held recently in Havana, Cuba, issued in joint name a statement expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people and youth in their just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report.

In the statement they bitterly denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their fascist suppression.

The statement stressed:

We take this opportunity to extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people and youth who have risen in a righteous struggle to frustrate the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the five-point policy of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Public Bodies in Finland

Political parties and public organisations in Finland made public recently a joint statement supporting the Korean people's cause of independent national reunification, according to a report from Helsinki.

The statement said:

The successes made in the world political situation last year created a favourable climate for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. Particular mention must be made of the fact that the resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly.

We support the resolution calling for the removal of the tension in Korea and the attainment of Korea's reunification free from outside interference.

Let us further strengthen our solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for accomplishing the great national unity and reunification.

The statement was jointly issued by the Finnish Communist Party, the Finnish Social-Democratic Party, the Finnish Central Party, the Finnish People's Democratic Federation, the Democratic Youth League of Finland, the General Federation of Finnish Trade Unions, the Finnish Peace Committee, the Socialist Student Union of Finland, the Socialist Youth Union of Finland the Central Union of Social Democratic Students of Finland and the Finland-Korea Association.

Anti-US, Anti-Pak Moves in Oslo

Citizens of all strata of Oslo, the capital of Norway, April 8 staged a powerful demonstration against the U.S. imperialists' criminal manoeuvres to start a new war of aggression in Korea and the south Korean puppet clique's fascist repression, according to a report from Oslo.

The demonstrators marched to the U.S. embassy and the south Korean puppet "embassy" in Oslo and submitted a letter of protest.

The letter of protest said:

We strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggression against south Korea. The U.S. troops occupying south Korea are the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification. We also denounce the U.S. imperialists' support to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are engrossed in the fascist suppression of the people. This treacherous "regime" is landing itself in further isolation from the people by committing the bestial outrage of arresting and torturing a large number of guiltless people.

We demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea, taking along nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. We denounce the U.S. imperialists' military provocations and nuclear blackmail. We support the struggle of the south Korean patriots for democracy and national reunification. (KCNA)

Genius of Revolution and Construction

Today the people of the whole world greet the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung most significantly.

The birth of the respected and beloved leader signified the great dawn of a new era for humankind which shone through the curtain of darkness.

Precisely because of the great leader's birth and his wise leadership the Korean people could bring in a period of greatest national prosperity ever in their history and humankind could usher in a new historical era, an age of independence.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Leading the masses of the people, our Party has established an advanced system of socialism on this land once overrun with exploitation and oppression, and turned our formerly backward colonial, semi-feudal country into a developed socialist state."

The Korean people built an ever-prospering and developing socialist independent, sovereign state, smashing the machinations of the enemies at home and abroad and doing away with age-old backwardness. This brilliant victory of the Korean revolution was personally organized, guided and prepared by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader is the genius of revolution and construction who gives clear-cut answers to all problems confronting the time and people with his outstanding ideology and theory and explores and glorifies a new historical era through his revolutionary practice.

Defeats Two Imperialisms

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the ever-victorious, legendary, brilliant commander and peerless hero who defeated two strong and ferocious imperialisms, Japanese and US imperialisms, on the Korean people's own strength for the first time in history.

He put forward the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle and roused the Korean people to struggle at a time when brutal fascist terrorism and outrageous murder of Japanese imperialism reached their zenith in Korea and when it was considered as impossible for the peoples of the weak and small colonial countries to liberate themselves from the yoke of subjugation before the working class of the metropolitan countries emerged triumphant from the liberation struggle.

He waged a bloody struggle for as many as 15 years on end without the slightest hesitation and vacillation even in the worst difficulties and adversities beyond imagination, mowing down the Japanese imperialist aggression army by protean guerrilla tactics, and carried the historic cause of fatherland restoration to success.

He thereby cleared the new great path of national liberation and opened up a new age of colonial national-liberation revolution organized and made under the banner of Juche.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung defeated US imperialism which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, in the Korean War, the fiercest war in modern history. This was an epoch-making military miracle and a great world-historic event.

The young Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fledgling Korean People's Army, both only two years old after their birth, had to fight against the most ferocious US imperialist aggressors who attacked the former with huge armed forces more than two million strong and vast quantities of latest war equipment to conclude their nearly a century-long history of aggression in Korea with victory by a brigandish method. The US imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth for world domination said arrogantly that "victory is a matter of time."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, shouldering the destiny of the country and meeting the expectations of the revolutionary people, called the entire people to victory in the war, standing in the van of the sacred struggle to crush the enemy.

He set forth a revolutionary policy of overpowering the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with political and ideological advantages, defeated the aggressors by remarkable strategy and tactics and Juche war methods and brought about the beginning of decline for US imperialism.

Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Feudal Democratic Revolution

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is not only the brilliant commander who defeated two imperialisms but also the great leader of revolution and the genius of creation and construction who led two stages of most difficult social revolutions and socialist construction in his own way and brought about radical changes and great national prosperity in this country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, possessed of outstanding revolutionary theory, remarkable organizing ability and indomitable will, admirably cleared the new paths of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution in his own way, working out the lines and methods of struggle by himself in this country which had been exceptionally backward and complex.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of Chollima Street in Pyongyang (May 5, 1970).

The great leader put forward the Juche-based lines of creating a revolutionary democratic base and of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution presupposing going over to the socialist revolution and the three major tasks for building a party, a state and armed forces which represented the decisive key to success in the democratic revolution, and he created the Workers' Party of Korea of Juche type, the militant general staff of the Korean revolution, and then established the people's power and working people's organizations and formed revolutionary armed forces, and gave them a unified guidance. He thereby carried out the complex and difficult agrarian reform and other democratic reforms successfully in a short time and turned the northern half of the Republic into a powerful revolutionary democratic base, smashing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and the reactionaries of all shades.

Socialist Revolution

After the successful anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the great leader led the people to the socialist revolution without delay.

According to the principles of the Juche idea, he guided the Party and the people along an original path of carrying out the cooperation of the individual peasant farming prior to the technical reconstruction of agriculture and conducting the transformation of private industry and trade into a socialist collective economy, and thus thoroughly completed the socialist reorganization of production relations in a short time of four to five years and established a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the country. As a result, in this country the working masses became masters of all things and the most advanced socialist system was set up where all people live a happy life, helping and leading each other forward.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is the genius in the creation who has led and is leading the people to make the historic onward movement for socialist construction and the complete victory of socialism at a miraculous speed.

The great leader, the guide of the time, applied his genius and clarified two strategic goals of struggle for building an ideal society for humankind and ways for their attainment with the brilliant rays of Juche and has led confidently the Workers' Party of Korea and the people along the untrodden path, and thus brought about unprecedentedly great leap forward and innovation.

The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" started by the great leader is an all-people mass movement for hastening the complete victory of socialism by remoulding thoroughly all spheres of ideology, technology and culture as required by the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is the great maker of miracles who created a fine model of socialist independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for the first time.

It was quite a task to build an independent national economy in the country which had taken over a backward economy and suffered a severe destruction from the war.

The great leader set forth the basic line of socialist economic construction, implanted the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and unyielding fighting spirit in the hearts of the people, and thus created a strong independent heavy industry with the machine-building industry at the core, built a modern independent light industry by developing large-scale central industry and the small and medium-scale local industries simultaneously, promoted the rural technical revolution whose main content is irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, and trained a big army of national cadres, a large army of one million intellectuals.

Korea splendidly carried out industrialization, which had taken the capitalist countries a full century or a few centuries, in more than ten years and became a powerful country with an independent national economy which is not affected by any worldwide economic fluctuations.

This country, which had long remained backward and weak, has become a country with a developed economy enabling its people to make without difficulty whatever they want and an invincible country possessed of an indestructible self-defence potential which any enemy cannot venture to attack.

Country of Miracle

Today socialist Korea has become a "country of miracle in the 20th century," where the entire people are closely united around the great leader and are full of national pride and self-respect of making revolution under his wise guidance, work has been or is, automated or mechanized, world-startling rates of economic development are created one after another, the taxation system, the hangover of the old society, has been abolished and the great flower garden of world-admiring socialist literature and arts are in full bloom.

Human history does not know yet such miracles as enhancing the position of a country and nation to such a high level in so short a period, exerting such a tremendous influence on the world politics and social life as a whole and performing such great exploits which will shine bright for good in the annals of the country and in the history of mankind's liberation.

It is entirely due to the brilliant leadership of the Korean revolution and the socialist construction in Korea by the great leader President Kim Il Sung that Korea could bring about great miracles and leap forward in such a historically short period.

All great victories and achievements which the Korean people have attained, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals are all associated with the persistent struggle of the great leader for establishing Juche thoroughly.

From the firm Juche position, the great leader formulated correct lines and strategy and tactics for each stage and period of revolutionary development and has skilfully organized and mobilized the masses of the people to carry them into practice. His wise guidance has been a decisive guarantee for Korea, which had to traverse an entirely new path that no one else had ever trodden, in unusually difficult and complicated circumstances, to bring about wonderful miracles and great leap forward in such a short historical period.

Over the long period of his guidance of the Korean revolution the great leader has worked out all lines and policies, always on his own judgement and faith, in agreement with the interests of the Korean revolution and the Korean people and with the Korean reality, not fettered by any ready-made formula, and boldly put them into effect.

Because the great leader's method of guidance and his art of leadership are based on the great Juche idea, they are the most revolutionary method of guidance and an ever-victorious art of leadership which increase the strength of the popular masses a hundred times or a thousand times, and they are the source of miracle which converts difficulties into victory and makes misfortune fortune.

Over the whole period of his guidance in revolution and construction, the great leader clearly foresaw the distant future of revolution, as well as the present, with wonderful Juche foresight and has always set forth original lines, policies and ways and proper slogans, of struggle, and thus led the masses of the people to advance vigorously along the straight path of victory, full of confidence, well aware of their goals of struggle and concrete ways for their attainment.

As soon as he set them forth, all slogans of struggle and lines and polices without exception, firmly gripped the hearts of the people and became a revolutionary march, a banner of struggle, inspiring them to struggle, and a horrible bomb for the enemy.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is possessed of superb leadership ability only the greatest leader of the working class can have, and he is the genius and the artist of remarkable leadership who has created its brilliant paragon.

No force on earth can check the onward movement of the Korean people who march ahead in high spirits with redoubled vigor, following the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and only victory and glory are always in store for them.

Machine-Tool Industry in DPRK

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of advancing the technical revolution onto new heights and further developing the nation's productive forces as a whole depends largely on the growth of the engineering industry."

In conformity with his teaching, the machine-tool industry is developing fast in the socialist Korea.

Immediately after the country was liberated 30 odd years ago, it had only 280 belt-driven outdated lathes.

But today it has a mighty machine-tool production centres in Huichon, Kusong, Mangyongdae, Chongjin and other parts. The DPRK's annual output of machine tools reached 30,000 already a few years ago.

Seventeen years ago, in March, 1959 the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited the Chuul Flax Mill located in the northeastern region of the country. There he highly praised the workers of the mill for manufacturing a new type of single-purpose machine tool with an old belt-driven lathe. Seeing this new sprout of innovations, he advanced the great initiative to kindle the flames of a "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement" which swept the whole country.

In May of the same year the great leader called an Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at which it was decided to wage the movement for producing more than one machine-tool at every work site with machine tools.

This marked the beginning of the famous "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement" which resulted in the miraculous production of more than 13,000 machine tools over the planned quotas in only one year.

Thanks to the signal innovation in the production of machine tools the machine-building industry grew 4.7 times in the Five-Year Plan period (1957-1961).

During the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1970) the DPRK produced more modern large-size machines and precision machines as well as medium- and small-size ones for equipping all the domains of the national economy with new technology.

In the last year of the Seven-Year Plan it was already capable of manufacturing in a year the same quantities of products as were made over the entire period from 1957 to 1961 and of making in only 12 days as much industrial products as was turned out in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

During the fulfilment period of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) a new signal turn was effected in the production of machine tools.

The great leader defined the production of machine tools as the main link in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the central task of the grandiose Six-Year Plan. He visited the workers of Huichon on February 20, 1971, and kindled the great torch of the new technical innovation drive.

The new technical innovation drive was intensified all over the country.

By vigorously waging the movement for manufacturing large machine tools, the machine makers massproduced ordinary machine tools as well as special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, 20 metre large-size lathes, 18 metre turning lathes and other large-size machine tools and highly efficient single-purpose machine tools.

As of the end of August, 1975 the output of machine tools was 2.4 times that in 1970. It surpassed the production goal envisaged for 1976 by 11 per cent.

During the fulfilment period of the Six-Year Plan the machine-building industry increased its production 2.4 times and the machine-tool industry 2.6 times.

Having its own machine-tool industry, the DPRK will certainly attain the goal of five million tons of machinery during the next perspective plan.

Industrial City, Kusong

Chollima Korea boasts of its modern industrial cities which demonstrate the might of the Juche-based industry.

One of them is Kusong situated in the northwestern region of the DPRK.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung Kusong is now being built more magnificently and beautifully into a paradise of people.

Heavy and light industries and locally-controlled industry have made rapid progress in this city.

Before liberation Kusong was a remote small village of mountainside tillers.

The city's industrial output value in 1974 was 3,400 times that in 1947.

Operating in this city is the Kusong Machine-Tool Plant, one of the nation's leading machine-tool producers.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in all spheres of the national economy has placed before the engineering industry the important task of developing the electronics and automation industries."

The fatherly leader, busy as he was leading the post-war rehabilitation and construction, personally came all the way to Kusong, travelling a snow-covered road, and chose the site of the Kusong Machine-Tool Plant.

The plant attained the goal of 10,000 machine tools a few years ago, when the country produced 30,000 machine tools.

The machine tools manufactured by the plant are of good-quality and efficient. Especially the automatic high-speed lathe "Kusong-3" is very popular on foreign markets.

It won a gold medal at the Plovdiv international fair.

There were only primitive flax processing facilities in the city before liberation. But today it has a big textile mill producing large quantities of good-quality fabrics.

The Kusong Textile Mill produces in fifteen days what it turned out in a whole year in the early days of its operation.

The varieties of fabrics have expanded more than 100 times since then.

The living standards of the working people there also are improving with each passing day.

A large-scale housing construction was carried out in the city in recent years.

Four or five storeyed apartments with heating system stand in rows in the spacious Youth Street and other streets of the city.

The city has 49 schools at all levels: an industrial college and two other colleges, higher technical schools and senior middle schools and other schools.

It has thousands of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists working at the industrial establishments and on the cooperative farms. A large number of engineers are trained by the colleges in the city annually.

Also there are in the city 12 hospitals and 35 clinics.

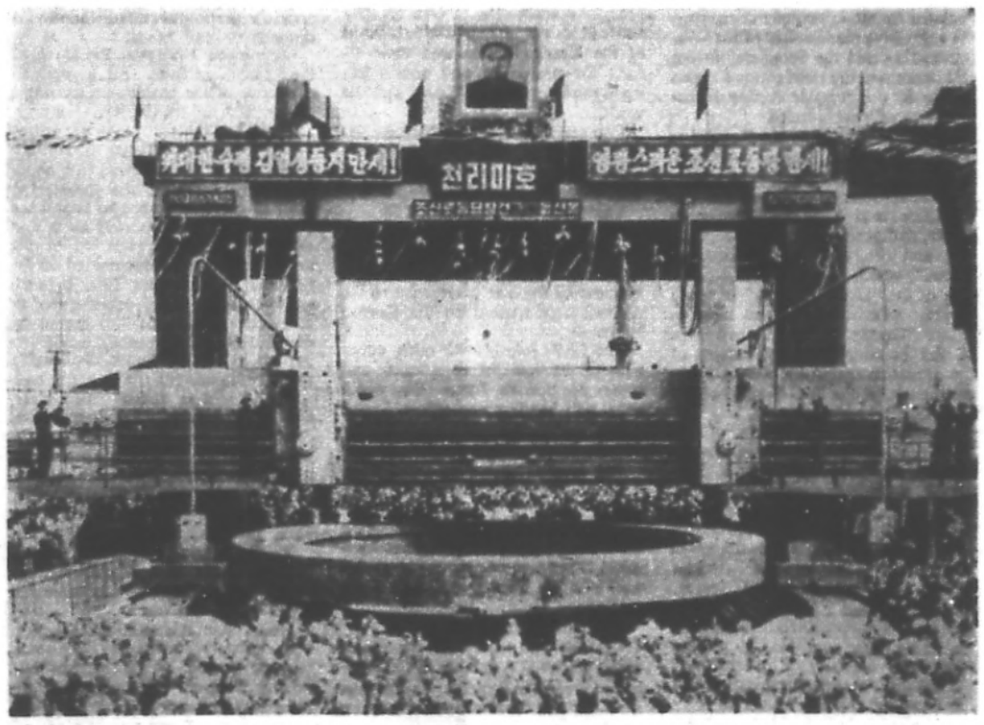
Kusong has a solid supply base for its population.

Stock-breeding there has a firm material and technical foundation. Great quantities of chicken and pork are produced by chicken plants and pig farms on the cooperative farms. The city has vegetable fields covering thousands of *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) and 1800 *chongbo* of orchards from where rich vegetables and fruits are harvested each year.

The general factory of locally-controlled industry in the city turns out more than 600 kinds of daily necessities.

The people of Kusong live a highly cultured life, saying that sixty is but the prime of youth and longevity is celebrated at ninety.

The Chollima Kusong Machine-Tool Plant in North Pyongan Province massproduces sophisticated machine tools.



The Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant in South Hamgyong Province manufactured a 18 metre turning lathe last year as a gift to the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

News in Brief

☼ Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, received on April 5 a mass gymnastic display delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a visit to Senegal.

☼ Ali Nasser Mohammed, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, met Kim Ung, DPRK Ambassador to the PDRY, on April 10.

☼ A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Tae Baek, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang on April 10 by train to visit Democratic Cambodia.

☼ A delegation of Koreans in Japan greeting the 64th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung arrived in Pyongyang on April 11 by special train.

☼ A delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan headed by Li Ho Yon, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan, and 23rd home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on April 11 by special train.

☼ Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, met on Apr. 11 Kim Sang Jun, Ambassador of the DPRK to Laos returning home.

☼ The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the DPRK on April 12 arranged a film show at the People's Palace of Culture for diplomatic envoys in the DPRK.

☼ A delegation of the Arab Baath Socialist Party headed by Hussein Hadj Hussein, Chief Secretary of the Aleppo Provincial Committee of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

☼ A boxing team of the DPRK left Pyongyang on April 13 by air to attend the Fifth International Boxing Competitions for "Golden Girdle" to open in Romania.

☼ Rafiq Ahmed Mian, Chairman of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by air.

☼ A delegation of the parliamentary group of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the DPRK, left Pyongyang on April 13 by plane to attend the 118th Council Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to open in Mexico.

☼ Patrice Mikanagu, Acting Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi to the United Nations, and his wife flew into Pyongyang on April 14.

☼ Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, who was heading a delegation of the WPK to the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, made a congratulatory speech at the Congress on April 14.

☼ Sung Chung, General Secretary of the Asian Table Tennis Union, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by train on April 16.

☼ A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Song Ho Gyong, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang on April 17 by plane to attend a meeting of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Romanian Trade Union Congress.

☼ A Women's Union delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Su Wol, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, left Pyongyang by plane on April 17 to attend a consultative meeting of guiding workers of the women's organisations of socialist countries opening in the Bulgarian People's Republic, and pay a friendly visit to that country.

☼ A mass gymnastic display delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang for the Republic of Rwanda by train on April 17.

☼ A Pyongyang meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on April 17 in celebration of the first anniversary of the independence of Democratic Cambodia.

☼ Working people in Pyongyang held a rally on April 17 to warmly congratulate the friendly Syrian people on their grand celebration of the 30th anniversary of independence.

(KCNA)

Let's Unite with People of World Who Advocate Independence

—On Occasion of May Day Celebration—

May Day is again coming up for worldwide celebration. The May Day celebrations are to be highlighted by a new strategic call, **"Let Us Unite with the Peoples of the World Who Advocate Independence,"** a slogan advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Since the world's working class began to mark this international holiday, a series of revolutionary changes have taken place on the world theatre, with the once-oppressed peoples becoming new rulers of their own lands and destiny.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The international communist and working-class movements and the national-liberation and democratic movements have won great victories, while the reactionary forces of imperialism have been greatly weakened and decayed.

Outstandin g are impressive strides made by the international revolutionary forces. Socialism has developed on a world wide scale, triumphing in Korea, other Asian, African and Latin American countries, as well as in European countries. Socialism now accounts for 25.9 per cent of the earth's surface and 35.5 per cent of the world population.

The Third World has emerged from the fiercely-fought national liberation struggles as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force, a dependable ally of socialism. In the past years over 80 countries have won independence, ending their colonial status.

Many of Third World countries are heading for socialism and are opposed to imperialist colonial powers, which are desperately resorting to neo-colonial methods of "divide and rule."

Revolutionary struggles are being undertaken by the working class and other working people in capitalist countries like the US, Great Britain, France and Italy. Their struggles are against capitalist exploitation and for socialism.

In striking contrast, the imperialist reactionary forces are obviously fast declining. Despite the massive use of dollars for the "policy of strength," the US imperialists, the ringleaders of the imperialist forces, have sustained successive defeats in their attempts to contain socialist countries and subvert newly independent Third World countries: in Korea, China, Vietnam, Cuba, Angola and other Afro-Asian and Latin American countries.

With cracks appearing within, their international machines for aggressive designs—the Nato, the Cento, the Seato and the Anzus—are in a sorry state nearing collapse. Their puppets in Portugal, Greece, Thailand and other parts of the world have been toppled by the local peoples.

Gravest economic crises—energy and food—are sweeping the imperialist capitalist countries with worsening socio-political conditions. Last year, major capitalist countries recorded a total of over 40 billion dollars deficits in their international balance of payments due to the rising oil prices.

Industrial production is drastically declining in these countries. For example, in the US production showed a 14.35 decline during a 1973-74 period, with no early recovery in sight yet. Skyrocketing prices are a distinct feature of the crises, coupled with a rapidly growing unemployment.

As their aggressive policy has miscarried in succession and the socio-economic confusion aggravated, the internal contradictions are coming to light in imperialist countries. In the US the executive and legislative branches are engaged in a bitter dispute over the repeated failures at home and abroad. Attempts at assassination of President Ford last fall are a vivid proof of what is going on within the ruling circles in that country.

Conflicts of interests have grown bitterer among the imperialist powers in scrambles for greater sphere of influence as they are losing the say in the world affairs. West Germany and other West European countries are no longer obedient allies of the US. In many cases they demand a more freedom of action for their own national interests.

All these facts present a clear picture of the contemporary world where the imperialist powers are giving way to the international revolutionary forces allied with the newly-emerging forces.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can check."

The present era of independence has characteristic features. For the first time in history, the working masses of people have become the captains of their own destiny, new masters of the world. In the past, they were objects of exploitation and oppression.

In our era, they are waging staunch struggles for liberation. The masses and even enlightened politicians are calling for independence in capitalist countries, not to mention those in socialist countries. The oppressed people in Asian, African and Latin American countries are new forces for liberation and independence.

World supremacy is now safely in the hands of these peoples. This explains why the Third World countries dominated the 30th UNGA last year, frustrating the resistance put up by the imperialist powers led by the US.

The working people are carving out their own destiny in an independent and creative manner as the most powerful beings in the world. Revolution is being spawned by them where contradictions between the productive forces and the production relations fail to reach their explosion point, and in particular where the working class is insignificant.

This is because the working masses, once exploited and maltreated, have begun to realize their potential as new rulers of the world, contrary to the traditional theory on revolution. They are new dominat forces deciding the world affairs to meet their own needs for independence and eventual socialism.

In face of the ever desperate maneuvers on the part of the US-led imperialist forces, there is an urgent need to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the world who advocate independence. This is in line with a new composition of the world revolutionary forces and the main trend of our times.

Of particular importance in this struggle is concerted action to be taken by Third World countries. They have a common background and a common purpose and can ecooperate among them politically and economically on a basis of independence.

As a Third World country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will discharge its own mission of ending the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, supporting the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and having the divided homeland reunified independently and peacefully.

The DPRK will maintain the principle of independence in their relations with foreign countries and support with might and main the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggles of Asian, African and Latin American countries, while cementing solidarity with socialist countries.

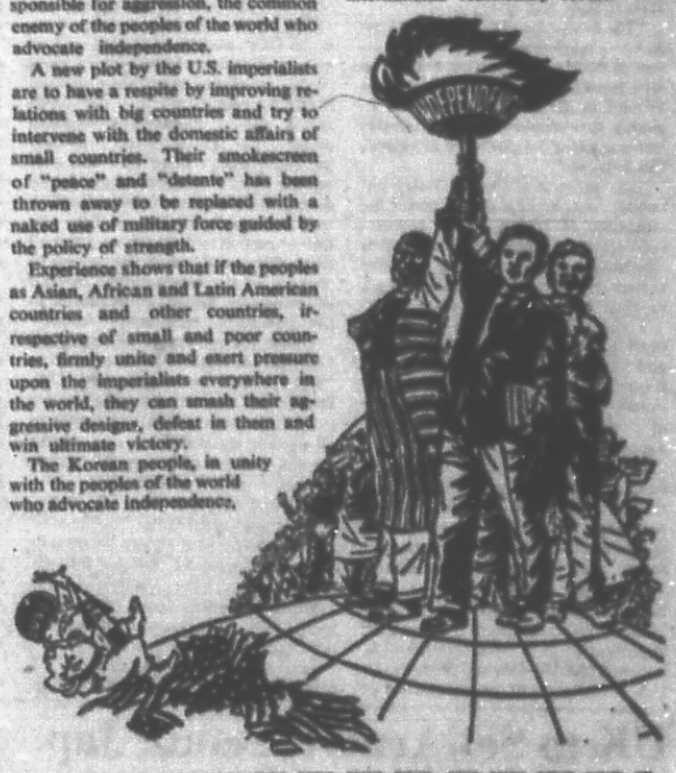
Solidarity with socialist countries, Third World countries and other independence-oriented countries will be helpful expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, the cause of Korean reunification, aiding the common cause of the progressive peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

With May Day as a new momentum, anti-U.S. struggle should be intensified, as the U.S. imperialists are the bulwark of modern colonialism responsible for aggression, the common enemy of the peoples of the world who advocate independence.

A new plot by the U.S. imperialists are to have a respite by improving relations with big countries and try to intervene with the domestic affairs of small countries. Their smokescreen of "peace" and "detente" has been thrown away to be replaced with a naked use of military force guided by the policy of strength.

Experience shows that if the peoples as Asian, African and Latin American countries and other countries, irrespective of small and poor countries, firmly unite and exert pressure upon the imperialists everywhere in the world, they can smash their aggressive designs, defeat in them and win ultimate victory.

The Korean people, in unity with the peoples of the world who advocate independence, will disperse and sap the force of U.S. imperialism to the largest possible extent and precipate the complete collapse of the whole international reactionary forces.



Press Comments on Global Struggle

1st Anniv. of Cambodia's Independence

Papers here on Apr. 17 dedicate editorials to the first anniversary of the independence of Democratic Cambodia.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an editorial notes that the Cambodian people closely united around the revolutionary organization, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Lon Nol clique, their stooges, and won a great victory, the complete liberation of the country, by vigorously waging a just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

It continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Cambodian people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Lon Nol clique and accomplished the cause of liberation of the whole territory. This is a great victory which will shine forever in the history of the Cambodian people and a common victory for the third world people who oppose imperialism and colonialism and advocate independence."

The historic victory of the Cambodian people is a precious fruition of the persistent heroic struggle they waged, courageously weathering through all kinds of obstacles and difficulties. This was another shameful defeat the U.S. imperialists suffered in Asia.

This great victory was a historic event that made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and had a great influence on the development of the overall situation in Southeast Asia.

The victory of the Cambodian people once again proves the truth that even a small country can well defeat any aggression force and achieve freedom and independence, if only it maintains independence, unites the masses of the people and courageously rises in a fight, not fearing sacrifice.

Dwelling on the fact that the Cambodian people, after their shining victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, are now waging a struggle of a new stage to heal the wounds of the war, build an independent national economy with their own efforts and natural resources and build an independent, peaceful and non-aligned prosperous new Cambodia of territorial integrity and winning great successes in this, the editorial warmly hails them.

Exposing and denouncing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in obstructing Cambodia's peaceful construction and independent development and committing even rash aggressive acts without hesitation, the editorial notes:

This shows that, though the U.S. imperialists have been driven out of Cambodia and the rest of Indochina, they still refuse to give up their aggressive designs on this area.

The U.S. imperialists are being driven out of this area by the powerful trend of anti-imperialism and independence sweeping the Asian Continent. This plunges into greater uneasiness and fear the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists to prolong their dirty remaining days.

The Korean and Cambodian peoples have further strengthened their friendship and solidarity, supporting and cooperating with each other in the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and its stooges.

They are comrades-in-arms and brothers who are struggling for the common goal and ideal.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia have invariably and actively supported the just cause of our people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cambodia which have become closer and come into full bloom in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and in the fruitful course of building a new life, greatly help towards promoting the revolutionary cause of the two peoples and the anti-imperialist common cause of the third world, the non-aligned countries.

Our people who have rendered support, material and moral, to the heroic struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation from its very start, will as ever actively support and encourage with might and main their struggle to frustrate the enemy's subversive manoeuvres and build a new society.

Africans against Imperialism, for Independence

Dailies here April 15 carried articles extending militant greetings and firm solidarity to the African people in the sacred struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country on the occasion of "Day of Freedom of Africa."

Rodong Sinmun in its article stresses that the liberation struggle of the African people greatly contributes to the anti-imperialist common cause of the peoples of the third world countries and the non-aligned countries and accelerates the process of the imperialist forces' decline and ruin.

The article condemns the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to split and destroy one by one the third world countries, especially their crafty manoeuvres to drive a wedge among the African countries and prevent their unity in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

With no desperate manoeuvres, however, can the U.S. imperialists hold in check the victorious advance of the African people or call a halt to the law-governed process of the development of history—the victorious advance of the new emerging forces and the decline and ruin of the imperialist forces, the article stresses.

Noting that the Korean people regard the African people's struggle as the most righteous one and deem it their lofty internationalist duty to firmly support and encourage it, the article emphasizes in conclusion:

Our people will actively support and encourage with might and main in the future, too, as in the past, the African people's struggle for finally liquidating all forms of colonialism, consolidating national independence and achieving social progress.

30th Anniv. of Syria's Independence

Dailies here on Apr. 17 dedicate editorial articles to the 30th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

A Rodong Sinmun article says that the independence of Syria was an event which occasioned an epochal turn in the history of the Syrian people.

It refers to the vigorous struggle of the Syrian people for consolidating national independence and achieving the independent development of the country over the past 30 years following independence.

The article highly appraises the great successes made by the Syrian people in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for defending national dignity and building a new society since the victory of revolution in particular.

The article goes on:

The Syrian people under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader President Hafez Al Assad are now striving more energetically to build a new life while smashing at every step the intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Zionists, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Syrian Government and people support the third world countries and non-aligned countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence and dignity and the independent development of the country.

The international prestige of the Syrian Arab Republic is rising day by day.

The Korean people actively support and express firm solidarity with the Syrian people and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The article further says:

The visit to our country of the party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by President Hafez Al Assad in 1974 at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an event of historic significance in developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the two peoples to a new, higher stage.

The Syrian people have always voiced positive support and encouragement to our people's just struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Syrian Government has made positive efforts in support of our people's cause of national reunification in the UN General Assembly and other international bodies. This is a great inspiration for our people.

The article stresses:

The Korean people regard the anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle of the Syrian people as their own and will positively support and encourage as ever their sacred cause.

Our people will always fight hand in hand with the Syrian people holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Independence Day Of Chad

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) carries an article warmly greeting the Chad people on their independence day.

The article says that the independence of Chad was a precious fruition of her people in their stubborn struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation and an event of great significance in the history of Chad.

It points to the struggle of the Chad people for building a new life since independence.

The Korean people, it declares, are genuinely happy to note that the Chad people are opposing imperialism and colonialism, defending the sovereignty of the country and excellently building a new life under the leadership of Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Beyndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

The article lauds the Government and people of Chad for supporting the national liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples, pursuing the non-alignment policy, and striving hard to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with other third world countries.

It expresses thanks to the Government and people of Chad for their active support and encouragement to the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

The article declares that the Korean people will, as in the past, in the future, too, make all their efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Chad.

1st Anniv. of DPRK-Fiji Diplomatic Relations

Minju Choson in its article extends warm congratulations and greetings to the friendly Fiji people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between our country and Fiji.

It stresses that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Fiji peoples have steadily been strengthened and developed during the last one year since the establishment of diplomatic relations in conformity with the desire and purpose of the two peoples struggling against imperialism and for independence.

Noting the successes made by the Fiji people in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building a new life, the article continues:

The Government and people of Fiji are developing their relations with many countries on the basis of equality and sovereignty in the fields of external relations and are struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for world peace.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Fiji people in the struggle for national prosperity and the building of a new life.

The Korean people value their relations of friendship and cooperation with the Fiji people.

Our people will in the future, too, actively support as in the past the sacred struggle of the Fiji people against imperialism and for independence.

U.S. Aid to Israel

Minju Choson April 4 in an editorial article expresses full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Arabs in the enemy-occupied areas west of the River Jordan against the Israeli aggressors' brutal fascist rampage and suppression of human rights.

It says:

The extensive struggle of the Palestinian people in the areas under enemy occupation is a just struggle for retaking the territory lost at the hands of the Israeli aggressors and restoring the national rights.

It clearly shows the firm determination of the Arabs in the areas under enemy occupation to fight more staunchly to drive the Zionists out of these areas with united strength.

The article goes on:

It is entirely because of the backing of the U.S. imperialists that the Israeli aggressors are behaving arrogantly, desperately resorting to fascist suppression and violating human rights to keep the occupied Arab land in their grips.

Palestinian Uprising

Rodong Sinmun in a commentary April 4 lashes at the U.S. imperialists for scheming to give 2,230 million dollars in military "aid" to the Zionists in the new fiscal year and render them an additional military "aid" amounting to 556 million dollars for three months by October 1 when the new fiscal year begins.

This is a malicious challenge to the Arab peoples' just cause of regaining the occupied Arab land and restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people, it stresses.

The commentary continues:

Owing to such criminal act of the U.S. imperialists, the danger of war is growing in the Middle East.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme to give a greater amount of lethal weapons and dollars to the Israeli aggressors shows that their cry for "peace" in the Middle East and so on is a downright lie.

While stepping up their aggression on Asia and Africa today, the U.S. imperialists leave no stone unturned in their vicious manoeuvres to put the Middle East important in strategic position under their control at any cost and plunder at will the rich oil resources in this region.

For this the U.S. imperialists are driving out the Israeli Zionists as a "shock force" and fostering their "strength."

It is entirely ascribed to the manoeuvres of aggression and intervention on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists that the Middle East problem remains yet unsolved and the tension is growing acute in this area.

Peru Bans U.S. Radio Station

Rodong Sinmun April 5 commenting on the Peruvian government's determined anti-U.S. independent step to close the U.S. imperialist "Yarinakocha Radio Station" engaged in subversive activities against the Peruvian people says: This step is an expression of the firm determination and unshakable will of the Peruvian people to resolutely fight for the defence of the national independence and dignity and the country's sovereignty in defiance of any pressure and threat and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists.

Recalling that the Peruvian Government nationalized a number of factories and enterprises, proclaimed 200 mile territorial limit at sea and expelled the U.S. "military mission" against the U.S. imperialists' interference and plunder, the commentary stresses:

This courageous struggle of the Peruvian people greatly contributes to the struggle of the Latin American people for defending the country's independence, national dignity and natural resources.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Puppets Vs Third World

Rodong Sinmun in an article assailing the crafty scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the stooges of the U.S. imperialists, to win the favour of non-aligned nations, the third world countries, declared on Apr. 8 that the south Korean puppets cannot veil their true colour as the enemy of the third world people.

The article recalled that the Pak Jung Hi clique are going to send before the end of this month their underlings to foreign countries for huddles over the question of the forthcoming Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, dispatching what they called "missions" and "delegations" to a number of Asian and African countries and feverishly staging the conspiratorial farce of "invitational diplomacy," pretending to be a "friend" of the third world people.

The article quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The third world people have now appeared on the scene as masters of the world and are energetically pushing ahead with the advance of mankind to build a new world free from exploitation and oppression, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

The article continued:

The third world countries are the new emerging forces of our times which were born and have grown in strength through the bloody struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and the strong revolutionary forces propelling the development of human history.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the wicked colonial puppets of imperialism and its bootlickers, are not qualified to join the third world people, the non-aligned countries waging a powerful struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

As is universally known, ruffian Pak Jung Hi is a ferocious military gangster who showed his "allegiance" to the Japanese imperialists and then became a stooge of the U.S. imperialists and wrested colonial "power" at the point of the bayonet placed in his hands by his master.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in south Korea is, in a nutshell, no more than a tool for executing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

As for puppet gangster Pak Jung Hi, he has committed both at home and abroad all sorts of unpardonable crimes against the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle for national independence and liberation and social progress, thereby executing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Still fresh in the memory of the world people are the facts that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, hurled some 300,000 puppet troops into South Vietnam to stifle the South Vietnamese people's resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and committed all manner of atrocious crimes against the South Vietnamese people, massed the puppet troops in the frontier areas of Cambodia and Laos and conducted secret operations, thus taking an active part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the people of these countries, too.

On orders of the U.S. imperialists the south Korean puppets have always backed and encouraged zealously the Israeli Zionists' aggressive acts against the Arab people, formed "friendly relations" with the South African racists, defying the unanimous rebuff of the world people, and incessantly conducted malignant slander campaign against the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people and other African peoples.

It is none other than the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who supported the U.S. imperialists each time when they wove a criminal plot and intrigue to arrest the struggle of the Latin American people for national freedom and independence.

The dark shadow of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was cast over all places where the U.S. imperialists undertook aggressions.

At the time when the 29th United Nations General Assembly decided to expel the South African racists, the enemy of the entire African people, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique defied the voices of the third world people, crying that "it was a matter of regret" and "it was the arbitrariness of the majority." When the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on equating Israeli Zionism with racism, they came out against this, barking "it was reckless."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have long been condemned as the enemy of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the third world peoples, and are being kicked out of every region for their indelible crimes.

It is a widely known fact that last year the plot "to join the non-alignment movement" which the Pak Jung Hi clique hatched as the last resort to stave off an international isolation by worming themselves into the third world, pretending to be a "friend" of its people went totally busted at the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries and the puppets' "application for UN membership" was twice turned down at the UN Security Council Meeting.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who were working hard to join the meeting of developing countries on raw materials held in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, were ordered to leave there. They were kicked out of Togo, Laos and Benin and a number of other countries after the latter severed diplomatic relations with them.

It has become a trend of the times in the international arena to spurn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a war servant of the U.S. imperialists and the third world peoples' enemy challenging their cause.

Yet, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have the effrontery to try to stretch out their hand again to the third world countries, blabbing that they "should solve" some problems with the African and Middle East nations and other countries of the third world and "strengthen ties" with them, and even make eyes at them, hoping to sneak into the forthcoming Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries. What brazen-faced wretches they are!

Such moves of the south Korean puppets are an outragous challenge to the third world peoples fighting for national independence and independent development and an intolerable insult to the non-alignment movement opposed to all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality.

Not much penetration is needed to guess the aim of the Pak Jung Hi clique in their renewed campaign to get into the non-alignment movement, camouflaging their ugly colour as a common enemy of the south Korean people and the third world peoples.

This is a foolish attempt to evade the denunciation and rejection by the third world peoples and get rid of the international isolation and the last-ditch effort to save themselves from being driven into the dust bin of history by the powerful current of the era of independence.

Moreover, the south Korean puppet clique seek the malicious aim, through these moves, to split the third world countries and, especially, create a confusion in the work of the Summit of Non-Aligned Countries slated in Colombo and, furthermore, hurl obstacles to the normal development of the non-alignment movement.

It is nobody's secret that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are encouraged in such intrigues by the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war, subversion and plot-breeding.

Ample proof of this is furnished by the fact that at this very moment when they are disguising themselves as a "friend" of the third world people, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are noisily crying that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the common enemy of the third world people, must remain in south Korea for an indefinite period as a "deterrent" to us and putting their heads together with the bosses of U.S. imperialism over the "UN policy" and so on.

With nothing can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cover up their criminal intrigues to split and disorganize the third world countries and non-alignment movement at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists.

The criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are rushing headlong along the road of treachery, leaving the half of the country to the U.S. imperialists as their aggressive military base and suppressing at the point of the bayonet the struggle of the people for freedom and liberation and the reunification of the country and, moreover, slandering, insulting and hampering even the just cause of the peoples of other countries, are entirely incompatible with the aspiration and desire of the third world people and, especially, the idea of the non-aligment movement for defending it.

The third world peoples, the peoples of the non-aligned countries, who clearly see through the criminal nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, will never tolerate the shameful deception and intrigues of the scoundrels.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who serve as a tool and servant of the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and war will be unable to avoid fiercer hatred and opposition of the third world people and the world progressive people, but will meet their final destruction. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Castigates US on "Balance of Forces"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article April 22 brands the U.S. imperialists' "balance of forces" theory as a counter-revolutionary doctrine of aggression.

The article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The further the imperialists are driven into a predicament, the more they resort to double-faced tactics, holding an olive branch in one hand and wielding a bayonet in the other and the more viciously they manoeuvre for aggression and war under the signboard of 'peace', this is a rule".

The "balance of forces" theory put up by the U.S. imperialists under the signboard of "peace" is the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics which they employ holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other.

Today the imperialists are going downhill, hit hard within and without and the international balance of forces is turning daily in favour of the revolutionary forces and to the disadvantage of the imperialist forces of aggression.

In order to extricate themselves from such position, the imperialists are now clinging more tightly to the vicious double-dealing tactics against the world revolutionary forces and pursuing with greater frenzy the policy of "strength" behind a "peace" facade.

The "balance of forces" theory is an important form of such counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists at present and shows that their policy of "strength" veiled with the "peace" fig leaf has become more cunning and vicious.

Bringing to light the heinous design pursued by the U.S. imperialists in advertising the "balance of forces" theory, the article says:

First of all, it is designed to maintain their positions of aggression—colonies, spheres of influence, areas under their control, economic concessions and military bases—in all parts of the world and keep their armed forces of aggression in the areas under their military occupation under the pretext of achieving the "balance of forces" and preserving "peace and security". In so doing, the U.S. imperialists intend to hold in check the process of their defeat—rejection and expulsion from all parts of the world—and the process of changes of the international balance of forces daily turning unfavourable to the imperialist reactionary forces.

Under the pretext of achieving the "balance of forces" and preserving "peace and security", the U.S. imperialists also scheme to further expand their positions of aggression in all parts of the world by resorting to the naked policy of "strength" against the world progressive peoples.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are advertising the "balance of forces" theory in a vicious attempt to carry this aggressive doctrine into effect in Asia, the article says:

Korea is the first target of the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics in Asia.

Palavering that in Asia, the U.S. "is primarily interested in maintaining the military balance in the Korean Peninsula", the U.S. imperialists declared that the "balance of forces" is necessary for the preservation of "peace" and "security" in Korea and the U.S. troops must remain in south Korea and the U.S. military "aid" to the south Korean puppet clique must be increased for the maintenance of the "balance of forces".

This clearly shows that the "balance of forces" theory advocated by the U.S. imperialists is an aggressive doctrine" aimed at directing the spearhead of Asian aggression to Korea and keeping hold on south Korea indefinitely and an ill-disposed pretext for justifying their permanent occupation of south Korea, the fixation of Korea's split and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for disbanding the "United Nations Command," the U.S. imperialists' organ of military aggression in south Korea, and withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea. But, the U.S. imperialists openly declare that they would not fulfil this resolution and, far from withdrawing from south Korea, they are reinforcing their occupationist troops, bringing in various kinds of sophisticated lethal weapons including nuclear weapons in great quantities to deploy them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and staging vicious military exercises against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists went so far as to declare south Korea their "forward defence zone", and are clamouring about a "short war" "nine-day operational plan" and "five-day war" against our Republic.

This shows with added clarity that the ulterior motive of the U.S. imperialists in declaring that the U.S. troops must remain continuously in south Korea to maintain the "balance of forces" in Korea is to split Korea permanently and hasten the provocation of a new war of aggression in Korea.

The article brands the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader of Korean aggression and very one disturbing peace in Korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The article says:

The U.S. imperialists' crafty and vicious aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against the world revolutionary forces make it incumbent upon all the progressive peoples of the world to unite and intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and other parts of the world is an anachronistic brigandish act, a factor threatening world peace. An immediate end must be put to it.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in pursuing the aggressive ambition, refusing to withdraw from the areas under their occupation, this will only further precipitate their own destruction.

Invincible is the people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and inevitable is the fall of the imperialist reactionaries. (KCNA)

Apr. 19 Uprising Observed By Pyongyangites

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A Pyongyang report meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre on April 18 in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the April 19 uprising of the south Korean people.

Present at the report meeting together with working people, youth and students in the city were Comrade Chong Jun Gi and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Man Gum, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Song Ryul, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; and personages concerned.

Hong Gi Mun delivered a report.

The reporter said: The April popular uprising flared up with the struggle of Masan citizens against the "March 15 fraudulent election" which the Syngman Rhee puppet clique conducted under the rampancy of repression and swindle in the early spring of 1960 as an incentive and developed into a nation-wide uprising that culminated in the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime. It carried with it really great significance for it was the first great victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the south Korean people in the post-war period.

The reporter pointed out that though 16 years have passed since the April uprising in which the south Korean youth and students and people fought heroically, none of the strong aspirations of the south Korean youth and students for a new politics, new system and new life has been realized but, on the contrary, they are now in more miserable conditions than those at the time of April 19.

The reporter, citing concrete facts, condemned the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who ever since they wrested puppet power at the point of the bayonet have incessantly perpetrated fascist tyranny and brutal crackdown upon people and further stepped up the preparations for a war of aggression and military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The situation prevailing in south Korea today makes it incumbent upon the people and youth and students in south Korea to wage more energetically the just patriotic struggle, the reporter noted, and emphasized:

The south Korean youth and students and people should wage a more powerful struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea, liquidating their colonial rule and establishing national sovereignty.

Mass Demonstrations Here

More than 3,000 Korean youth and students in Tokyo assembled for a meeting held on Apr. 18 at Shiba Park, Minato-ward, Tokyo, Japan, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people.

Everywhere in the meeting place were seen streamers reading "U.S. Troops, Get out of South Korea at Once!" "Let Us Overthrow the Pak Regime!" "Korea Is One!" and so forth.

At the meeting an appeal to the south Korean youth and students was unanimously adopted, which said in part, "Let us realize the reunification of the fatherland by overthrowing the Pak regime, inheriting the April 19 spirit!" A resolution to the Japanese government was also adopted, demanding that it should stop backing up the Pak regime and should not participate in "two Koreas" plot.

After the meeting, shouting for "democratization of south Korea, with drawal of U.S. troops from there and Korea's reunification," the participants held a demonstration from Shiba Park to Tokyo Station for more than 2 hours.

Similar meetings and demonstrations of Korean youth and students were also held in Osaka, Hyogo and other parts of Japan.

Japanese people also staged a demonstration in Tokyo on the afternoon of April 18 in support of the just struggle of the south Korean people on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising.

The demonstration co-sponsored by the "Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People" and the "Council for Rescuing Kim Ji Ha and Others" was participated in by a large number of members of the sponsor organizations and public figures of various strata.

The demonstrators held a meeting and then went past the Foreign Ministry and marched as far as the Hibiya Park loudly shouting: "Japanese Government, rectify its policy towards south Korea," "We will not tolerate the Pak regime's suppression of human rights" and "Pak regime, release all political offenders."

The 16th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising was on April 18 marked by a full two-hour demonstration downtown Tokyo where 3,000 Korean youth and students resident took part. Slogan-chanting demonstrators denounced the fascist dictator Pak Jung Hi and expressed solidarity with south Korean brothers' righteous struggle for democracy and national reunification.

UK to Sell Arms to Seoul; Jap. Mil. Cooperation Urged

As Seoul is being remarkably isolated from the international community of nations, the south Korean puppet clique are now making desperate efforts to get support from foreign allies for the so-called "five-year plan for self-defense capability" starting this year, a plan to launch an attack on the northern half of the DPRK.

Li Se Ho, "chief of the general staff" of the south Korean puppet army, recently flew to Japan. In his talks with Sakata, director-general of the Japan Defense Agency, at his office, the notorious warmonger urged his counterpart to give active support to the war plan, stressing the importance of military cooperation between south Korea and Japan, to cope with the "threat of southward invasion from the north."

The puppet general was a notorious commander of the south Korean troops dispatched to South Vietnam. After his return to home from there, the warmaniac was promoted to the present post for cruelly murdering peaceable Vietnamese villagers en masse.

During his stay here, the topnotch south Korean brass inspected various units of the Japan "Self-Defense Forces".

Li's visit is the first by a south Korean general since the Kim Dae Jung abduction case which occured in August, 1973 in Tokyo. Prior to his coming here, already last September Miyoshi, chief of the general staff of the "Ground Self-Defense Force" of Japan visited south Korea to attend ceremonies held in commemoration of "South Korea's Army Day."

Thus, military exchange between Seoul and Tokyo has been resumed in the wake of the reopening of the ministerial talks.

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique eagerly cadged for military hardware from the British Defence Secretary, prattling about "defence."

This is an unpardonable criminal act designed to justify the reckless preparations for a war against the north and further speed up the war preparations by begging for lethal weapons even from the British imperialists, to say nothing of their master, the U.S. imperialists.

British Defense Secretary Mason announced at a press conference given on April 21 in Seoul during his visit to south Korea that Britain will support the "five-year plan for self-defense capability." The John Bull further made it clear that he had negotiated with his south Korean counterpart on arms deals.

The British imperialists, who had participated in the past Korean War on orders of the U.S. imperialists are now scheming to get a profit by partaking in the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the provocation of a new war.

The doomed United Kingdom is notorious as "merchants of death" for its worldwide sale of arms. Now, south Korea is picked up by the London salesman as a promising weapon market.

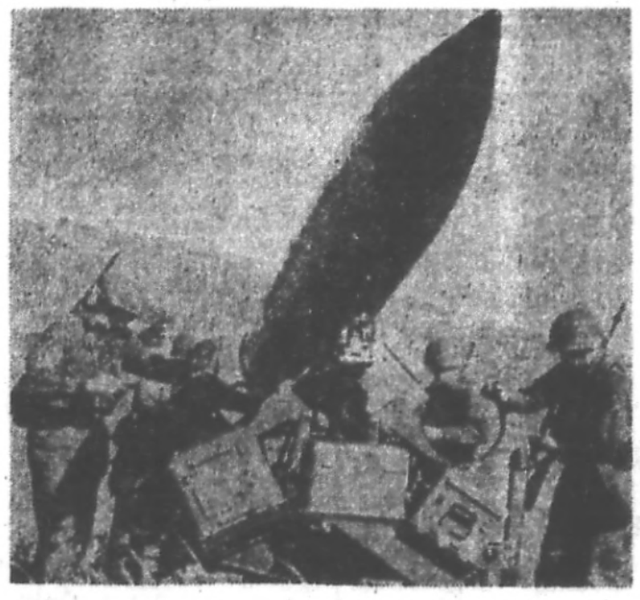


Photo shows U.S. troops manning latest-type nuclear-tipped Lance missile deployed last January in Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province.

Pak Meets N.Z.PM, Advocates Division

Leading papers in Pyongyang April 23 bitterly assail a whole string of balderdash spun out by traitor Pak Jung Hi on April 20 when he met Muldoon, a dyed-in-the-wool stooge of the U.S. imperialists, in Seoul. This arch traitor vociferously palavered about "threat of southward invasion", "fixation of peace", "negotiations", "resumption of dialogue" and "non-aggression pact" and the like.

Bringing to light the reactionary nature of these outbursts of traitor Pak Jung Hi, a Rodong Sinmun commentary says:

However hard the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique may try to embellish their belligerent, splittist and treacherous policy rejected by all the people and however vociferously they may advertize it, nobody but the U.S. imperialists and their stooges will throw them a penny. This they must know clearly.

The commentary further says:

It is entirely due to the reckless policy of military adventures of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, in south Korea that grave situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created in our country and the peace in Asia and in the Pacific is under constant threat.

No matter how desperately traitor Pak Jung Hi may try to disguise himself, the commentary observes, he cannot cover up his true color as a bellicose element, traitor, fascist element and splittist. (KCNA)

"Emergency Mobilization" Expanded

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have expanded the scope of forcible mobilisation of man-power under the so-called "state of emergency" by extending the enlistment age of the male sex, between 17 and 45 thus far, to 50, according to a radio report from Seoul on April 14.

And they announced that those engaged in some branches, who had so far been excluded, would also be liable to mobilisation.

Artists and newspaper companies which have been so far immune from the emergency mobilization, are newly to be counted in its scope. On top of this, the period of military training is prolonged to 15 from 7 days.

And the villains declared that the function of man-power mobilisation would be transferred from the puppet "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" to the "Home Ministry," the commanding tool of the puppet police.

Thus the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have expanded the scope of forcible war-time mobilisation of man-power and material resources stipulated in what they call "law on special measures for national defence" manufactured to back up the "state of emergency" they proclaimed in December 1971 under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward aggression." This is designed to put fresh muscles into the bayonet rule and means a step forward in their criminal preparations for the provocation of a war.

The puppet clique are running about like a headless chicken to find a way out in a strengthened war-time system and harsher suppression of the south Korean people at the point of the bayonet and criminal war adventures. But this will only precipitate their own destruction by giving rise to a more powerful patriotic struggle among the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

House Hearing on "KCIA Activities in US"

By Gregory Henderson (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Skipping for a moment bureau five (bureau four does not exist since 'four' as a homophone for 'death' in Korean is an ill-omened number), the sixth bureau is described as devoted to dirty tricks, sabotage and assassination, apparently having abducted the opposition leader Kim Dae-jung from Tokyo to Seoul in August 1973. This bureau may also have had responsibility for abducting the Koreans of the "Berlin incident" case. It is interesting that Mr. Sang Ho Lee, the Korean intelligence chief in Washington, Hong Tae Choi, a Counselor of the Embassy and a second secretary, Chung Il Park, both "described in intelligence circles as South Korean CIA operatives," (1) flew to Tokyo at the time Mr. Kim was going there and returned to their Washington posts just following his Tokyo kidnapping. With people of this ilk serving as South Korean diplomats in Washington it is anybody's guess how safe opposition Koreans feel even within the United States.

(1) New York Times, Aug. 17, 1973.

The seventh bureau "gathers information from abroad and refines it into intelligence for use by political leaders." (2) This function would appear to be a normal one similar to that performed in all nations by our own—and other—embassies.

The eighth bureau carries on psychological warfare mostly against North Korea and probably has small, if any, functions here.

The ninth bureau specializes in North Korean affairs and was behind the attempts to carry out contact with North Korea. Though one of course regrets that these attempts had to be carried out by an intelligence and control agency, their intent was laudable and they were, for over a year from 1972—1973 until the Kim Dae-jung adbuction, carried out with thorough planning and considerable organizational finesse. Liaison on this subject taking place between the KCIA and American agencies is probably legitimate and should not necessarily be discouraged.

The fifth bureau, because of its enormous importance, demands special treatment. We speak here primarily of known functions which we connect with known results; we cannot prove all the links running between nor be certain that functions are invariably assigned from Seoul to the field in a watertight way.

(2) New York Times, August 20, 1973, the source of much accurate information used above.

The fifth bureau is responsible for internal security and is, with little doubt, the ubiquitously feared core of control over all political activity within Korea now implemented under emergency Presidential Decree No. 9 of May 13, 1975, which forbids, in effect, any criticism of the present governmental system outside the National Assembly. Such controls spread overseas. All letters to and from between the U.S. and Korea are subject to censorship. I heard from a high American official that a Korean citizen who had volunteered to collect and translate certain unclassified documents relating to a case which I was studying as an academician which had taken place some twelve years before the Park government came to power was dissuaded from so doing by ROK CIA agents apparently as a result of intercepted letters relating only to this case. Indeed, he was accosted inside his own office by Korean toughs, apparently in CIA employ, who beat him up at his desk in full view of his colleagues who nevertheless did nothing to help him out of fear of what was likely in turn to befall them if they did. American academic research on modern Korea, little enough supported as it is and needed if we are to understand a country on which we have lavished over 50,000 lives and some $160 billion of treasure, is clearly impeded by such practices.

Responsible American correspondents are in this context, prevented from proper access to developments in the Republic of Korea because of the law of March 19, 1973 forbidding Koreans to "damage the prestige" of Park or his government in conversations with foreigners or statements to foreign correspondents. Combined with Presidential Decree No. 9, this endangers any Korean informant of a foreign correspondent and even the correspondent himself within Korea. Implementation of such controls is believed to rest importantly with the fifth bureau of the KCIA.

Even worse is the effect of the CIA enforcement of the March 19, 1973, measure as an amendment to South Korea's criminal code on our own freedoms here within the United States. The law provides for as much as seven years' imprisonment for anyone damaging the "security, national interest or prestige" of Korea at home or abroad by criticising the government. Though even foreigners have been threatened under this law, its effect on Koreans living amongst us and at our universities is disastrous. No Korean attending any symposium or conference in this country—or indeed at any meeting where those unknown to him or incompletely trusted by him are present—can be certain that his words will not be reported upon to the CIA whereupon, if what he says is critical or even if the government wishes so to construe it, he can be grabbed if he ever visits his native country again, arrested, farcically tried and then thrown into jail for up to seven years. Since the fifth bureau also has agents in the Ministry of Justice's immigration office at Kimpo International Airport, as reliably reported in the August 20, 1973, New York Times, who must give final approval for the issuance of any passport and who also check all entries, Koreans fear not only for their own visits but for the blockage of the right of any relatives ever to leave the country, something highly desired by Koreans in these times of repression. Cases of blockage of exit—including, of course, that of Mr. Kim Dae-jung himself—are known. In addition, of course, cases of threat to or physical disruption of meetings by CIA agents in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York are a matter of record before this subcommittee last June 10. A Chicago meeting of that summer is also understood to have been intimidated.

Nor is the effect on intellectual life only that of oral statements in meetings. Meetings themselves are manipulated through covert government sponsorship and the patronization of publication as made clear by Jai Hyon Lee and well-known to myself. Koreans are now impeded from writing full and searching papers, especially doctoral theses, on any topics related to the last fourteen years of Korean experience. If these theses say anything construable as critical, they may be examined by CIA agents in the files of universities or bought from the Ann Arbor microfilm service and the contents used to deprive their authors of freedom if they visit Korea, subjecing their names to the implication of being traitors. Since it is now required that several copies of the doctoral dissertations of all seeking teaching jobs in Korea be deposited not only with their universities but with the Ministry of Education, an even more automatic conduit to the KCIA is opened and some returning Koreans have had to self-censor their dissertations out of fear for their safety. I personally know of several instances of the above sort. The effect will increasingly be to discourage all dissertation inquiry into the last fourteen important years of Korean history.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out a different but apparent example of political control of Americans presumably by the Korean CIA which, if not corrected by Congress, could further abridge American freedoms, especially as they relate to Congress. On July 7—9th, 1975, Specialist Michael E. Kerr of Minneapolis, Minnesota was placed under guard and summarily ejected from Korea by the U.S. Army unit with which he was serving at Kimpo, Korea, after rumors that he was being investigated by the KCIA had been brought to his attention. Specialist Kerr had, during his service in Korea, written numerous letters to this Congress calling attention to conditions of oppression in Korea. He had written through the Army APO letters which he showed personally to other American soldiers on his base and which they signed. He had sent occasional copies of these letters to well-known American organizations such as the AFL-CIO. These letters had been appreciated and praised by several Congressmen. Numerous inquiries of the Army, however, have failed to disclose a single specific instance in which Mr. Kerr carried on any political activities whatsoever among Koreans or off his bases or through any demonstration in presumed violation of the U.S.-ROK Status of Forces Agreement. The Army has only made vague reply to inquiries on the subject averring political activity without specifying what it was and saying that Specialist Kerr's summary ejection violated the SOFA agreement and was for the convenience of the service.

This appears to be an instance, Mr. Chairman, in which the U.S. military command seems to have cooperated with the Korean CIA which may have penetrated this Congress sufficiently to have become aware of Specialist Kerr's activities. If there is something in the SOFA Agreement which can be interpreted to prevent American GI's in Korea from communicating with their Congressmen, I respectfully submit that it be made clear to the U.S. military command in Korea that any such interpretation violates the rights of American citizens. Nothing could be more baneful for future freedom here than the cooperation of the American armed forces with any agency such as the Korean CIA in its attempts to abridge American freedoms.

Mr. Chairman, when the coup of May 16, 1961, occurred in Korea and the Korean CIA rose spectrelike in the drama of Korean politics, I warned the U.S. Embassy that if such an organization got started in Korea there would be no bourne to its activities nor any group short of revolution strong enough to halt its growth. I fear this prediction has been too well fulfilled. It is impossible for most Americans to imagine to what an extent this giant state-within-a-state has set man against man, sown suspicion throughout the land, atomized constructive political endeavor, transformed one of the world's most avid and ancient political traditions into the cynicism and apathy of separated, suspicious and fearful men. For Korea itself this is no prudent defense but a long-term threat to the real support of the government. For us it is a bridgehead of repression in the midst of our free society, a force through surveillance and controls seeking to limit criticism and open discussion of a major issue, seeking through residents associations and subsidized media to create a disciplined claque for the political aims of a dictatorial regime, seeking to repress, to create fear.

In universities, there is rising concern. We have numerous bright Koreans teaching American children in our higher education system. Thousands of excellent Korean students pursue their studies here. I am quite sure I speak for very many in Korean studies when I say that the abridgments of our freedom inside this country which I have described press ever more on us with each week, a cause of growing concern to an expanding number of our academic institutions. The announcement last week of the dismissal of some 460 Korean professors will have repercussions here: the pressures it betokens are bound to worsen so long as the Park regime clings by repression to power.

The United States must oppose all illegitimate and repressive activities of the Korean CIA within its borders; the worst and most ubiquitous of these are the attempts to control within our states Koreans or Korean-Americans to whom we have promised the security and freedom of our society. How can the United States maintain its tradition as a haven for the oppressed if it permits the importation to its shores of the very tyranny from which men most wish to flee? (Concluded)

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